

CHARGE TROLLEY CARS, PULL DOWN SIGNS AND INSULT CITY'S MAYOR

YALE MEN IN NEW HAVEN TIE UP ALL
TRAFFIC—CONCRETE MIXER WRECK-
ED AND BENCHES BROKEN—POLICE
ARREST 10 OF THE RIOTERS.

New Haven, May 21—Town and gown clashed early today after Yale undergraduates, most of them in military or naval uniform, had swept through the business streets in a demonstration as turbulent as any in many years. Ten students were under arrest after defiance had been given to the police who were with Mayor Fitzgerald to quiet disturbance at the Yale post office.

The incident that led to the uproar was not well-defined at the time the arrests were made, but the best explanation seemed to be that two freshmen expelled a senior from a moving picture house. This was late last night.

The senior gathered classmates and they began to hustle freshmen as fast as they found them on the street, and finally there was quite a large body of students moving across the central green toward the college campus.

It also happened that Sheffield freshmen were having a parade around their own buildings in an attempt to entirely their own. The echo of the other disturbance reached them and some one fired a revolver. This brought accessions to the paraders and soon the two groups were united.

A considerable crowd had assembled and the students, instead of having class differences, were joined in one body and as such started a march down town. It was an aimless parade with the students linked arm in arm and singing. The crowd grew and spread over the sidewalks. Many hands began to rip off signs, to overturn benches on the green, and to interfere with persons and property.

Street car signs were taken and trolley poles were drawn down. Crows were hustled about and vehicles were stopped. The crowd, with the Yale men in the center, reached the state armory on Meadow street without much more disturbance than has often been the case when exuberant students have undertaken a street parade.

Returning, however, the temper of the crowd changed, and as it rushed through the streets the ripping off of signs and interruption of traffic had an element of anger. At Elm and Church streets a crowd grew and wheelbarrows were charged, and the barrows were taken. This morning there were benches and other articles scattered about on sidewalks, hanging on fences or thrown on the steps of the country-court house and the library.

Mayor Fitzgerald, who was in his city hall office, heard the disturbance, and with several citizens followed the crowd to the Yale post office. He gave the police orders to clear the streets. The students called for a speech, and the mayor began a response, chiding the men on their behavior.

Some one called out "Louder, we can't hear you." This led to comment from the crowd, during which it is charged James E. Mitchell, a freshman from Wellesley, Mass., sneered and insulted the mayor, who ordered his arrest.

The crowd began to jostle the officers and several were seized and told that they were under arrest. As the officers started for the central police station the Yale men were unruly and others were arrested. The 10 booked gave these names:

O. F. Davidson, Dayton, O.; Thomas Denny, New York city; J. H. French, New York city; Julian B. Rice, Washington, D. C.; J. R. Mitchell, Wellesley, Mass.; W. F. Jones, Allen Hubbard, Jr., Newton Center, Mass.; C. W. Diecks, West Orange, N. J.; Sherrill Kent, New Haven; Dana Cobb, Peoria, Ill.

TEUTON SINGING SOCIETIES NOW LIBERTY CHORUS

Citizens of German birth or extraction are lending their voices in war work through organization into Liberty Chorus. Seven societies which in former years have devoted their time and talents to vocal efforts in the German tongue have joined the division of Liberty Chorus, a department of the publicity committee of the Connecticut State Council of Defense, coming into the state's patriotic activities as individual singing organizations.

These new Liberty Chorus and their unit numbers are: Saengerbund of New Haven, No. 116; Arion Society of South Norwalk, No. 117; Turner Liedertafel of Stamford, No. 118; Germania and Arion societies of Bridgeport, unit numbers 119 and 120, respectively. Some time ago the Schwabacher Männerchor of Bridgeport, No. 78 and the Hungarian Society of New Haven, No. 83, became affiliated with the division.

All of these choruses consist of male membership and recognizing the need of a book for the use of such societies, the council recently authorized the compilation of such a book, which it is expected will be ready this month.

Up to date, 121 Liberty Chorus have been organized in Connecticut through the activities of the director, James C. Stevens of Hartford. Communes which can boast of two or more Liberty Chorus and their number are: New Haven, 21; Waterbury, seven; Hartford, five; Bridgeport, three; New London, three; Madison, New Britain, Waterford and West Haven, two each.

5,000 WELCOME ROOSEVELT AT STATE ARMORY

Assistant Secretary of Navy
Thrills Audience With His
Patriotic Speech.

IN CAPITOL DURING
PAST FIVE YEARS

W. D. McKenzie Reviews
War Situation and Tells
of German Conspiracy.

Tuesday, May 21
Nearly 5,000 persons gathered at the State Armory last evening to listen to the remarks by the assistant secretary of the navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. William Douglas MacKenzie and Clifford B. Wilson, who was chairman of the meeting, which was arranged by the Bridgeport War Bureau. The Liberty Chorus, composed of 50 male voices rendered several patriotic numbers, while the Wheeler & Wilson band gave many selections during the long wait before the meeting and between the talks.

The guests of honor, who previous to the Armory meeting, were in attendance at the Red Cross dinner at the Stratfield hotel, were escorted to the armory by the Naval unit at Black Rock, under Captain H. L. Dyer. Fully 1,500 persons were on the outside of the hotel lined up on either side of the entrance and directly across the street from the entrance to get a glimpse of the assistant secretary. Loud cheers arose when he appeared at the door ready to take the auto awaiting to convey him to the rally.

Chairman Walter B. Lashar, of the Citizens Committee, during the presentation, opened the meeting and after telling a bit of the history of the local chapter of the Red Cross, excused himself as he was scheduled to return to the Red Cross Workers' meeting in the Stratfield, and then introduced the permanent chairman of the meeting, Mayor Clifford B. Wilson.

After a few remarks by Mayor Wilson, the assistant secretary of the navy was introduced and in part he said:

"I have been in Washington five years in one of the departments of the machine called the United States government. I can see why the Red Cross is being conducted by that big machine because it is the same relationship existing between the individual. Men go into the trenches under officers who look out for their welfare and these officers are necessary to make that great fighting machine of greater force. It was out of all home connection from the men such as writing letters home and the like there will be no officer in the world who could do anything with the men. There is a certain thing an officer cannot touch and that is the spirit of the home. It is something a little more human than can be obtained in any other than the semi-official organization, sustained by the free gift of the people.

"This drive is going to be a splendid success. Every community is going to repeat what it has done before and it is going to do more. We not only want the dollar in this effort but we want the individual behind the dollar and that only will make this drive the greatest of successes. There is no question now but the whole country is a flame. In the last Liberty loan two states containing the largest population of people with German birth in this country gave a surprising amount of their money in the loan."

William Douglas MacKenzie, the last speaker on the program, reviewed the war and told of the German heads conspiring to start the world conflict by setting the time at a secret conference in Potsdam on July 5, 1914. He also said all the atrocities carried out by the German soldiers and officers had been planned for in advance. He then urged the audience that when they subscribe to give a little for the boys over there who are giving everything they will win a victory for us on the righteousness of God.

FELLOWSHIPS ARE AWARDED AT YALE UNIV.

New Haven, May 21—Further development of the Yale school of medicine was discussed at the meeting of the Yale university corporation yesterday, according to an announcement today. Lester W. Morrow, director of the school of electrical engineering at the University of Oklahoma, was appointed an assistant professor in the Sheffield school, and Walter J. Wohlensberg of the University of Montana was appointed an assistant professor in the same school. The C. J. Fellowship of the University of Montana was awarded to C. J. T. Doryland of North Dakota experiment station, and Mrs. Charlie Wilson of Mills college. Both are awarded for scientific research work.

UP TO CHURCH TO MAKE WORLD A SAFE PLACE

Present World Convulsion
Epoch of Speech By Bishop
op Brewster.

PENSION SYSTEM
ADOPTED BY CHURCH

Close to 4,000 in Diocese Are
Now in Service of United
States.

Hartford, May 21—The present world convulsion must mark the close of an epoch, said Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of the diocese of Connecticut in his address at the opening of the annual two days' convention of the diocese here today. After four centuries of individualism, he said, the world was about to enter upon an era of social democracy, and it was for the church to "make democracy safe for the world," and to save it from materialism, crass and cruel selfishness, and to give it vision, ideals and inspiration.

"Recent unintended disclosures," he said, "by those who are in a position to know, have confirmed the world's verdict and demonstrated upon what country rests its faith from the last German ambassador at London, 'the sole guilt for the world war.' The conviction of that awful responsibility, people are learning, furnishes a perspective whereby to view all the events and incidents of the conflict.

"Meanwhile, as the moral issues are ever more clearly discerned, there are more and more signs of a revival of an emotional and loudly demonstrative kind, not in technical terms of ecclesiasticism or theologizing, a revival which largely disregards traditional methods, and transcending formal definitions, shall consist in very simple and quickening processes of turning to God. There is going to be more of conversion, more earnest resort to God as refuge and stronghold, more laying hold of him in trust, more of vital prayer, than there was a while ago.

"The present world convulsion must mark the close of an epoch. It would seem to mean the break up of a social order which is not to be reconstructed. Already we may see signs of transition from an era characterized by competitive struggle to an era of co-operative fellowship. After four centuries of individualism, from which we want to save political and religious liberty and personal responsibility, we are about to enter upon an era of social democracy.

"There is always, and particularly now, need of that which the church can supply, to make democracy safe for the world, to save democracy from materialism, from crass and cruel selfishness, to give it vision, ideals and inspiration. Referring directly to the affairs of the diocese Bishop Brewster expressed his appreciation of the sympathy and the hearty and unflinching help of Suffragan Bishop E. Campion Acheson of Middletown, and stated that the pension system having been adopted by the church, the payment of the assessment was a simple act of loyalty. The response had been generous, he said, and the case of a single parish which had deliberately and explicitly refused to pay its assessment raised a question "between disloyalty and meanness, which I will not attempt to determine." Several churches during the year had increased their contributions, he hoped other would follow the example. He announced the acceptance by Rev. William P. Ladd of the office of dean of Berkeley Divinity school. The bishop called attention to the decreasing number of applicants for orders, said that the question of filling this gap after the war must be considered, and urged the clergy to consider the need to their people the claims of the Christian ministry and the general subject of religious education. One of the special duties of the church at this time was to see that the spiritual needs of the soldiers and sailors who are stationed in Connecticut are properly cared for, and that the young women who in increasing number are taking up the work left by the men, must be surrounded with all good influences.

It is estimated, he said, that at least 2,500 men and more, probably 3,000 or 4,000 from the diocese are in service. He said that only 1500 names had been registered so far and urged the clergy to send the names of their parishioners now in service to Rev. Arthur P. Lewis at North Haven for registration. Eleven of the clergy are absent on war work, one of whom, Rev. Parker Vanamess, rector of St. John's church, Essex, has been wounded while in service as a first lieutenant. The first casualty sustained, he added, by any clergyman of the American church.

Within seven months five clergymen of the diocese have died, Rev. James D. S. Pardee, retired; Rev. Frederick D. Buckley, for 25 years rector of Trinity church, Waterbury; Rev. George Buck, Rev. Henry M. Sherman, who had been archdeacon of Fairfield, and archdeacon of Litchfield, deputy to the general convention, examining chaplain, member of the standing committee and for 13 years rector of St. Paul's church, Bridgeport; Rev. Dr. Robert H. Neide, for 23 years rector of St. Paul's church, New Canaan.

THIRTY KILLED IN AIR RAID

London, May 20—Thirty-seven persons were killed and 155 were injured in the London area during last night's air raid.

The eighth Austrian war loan will be issued shortly after Walt Sunday.

COMPLETE PLANS OF REGISTRATION ON JUNE 5 NEXT

Young Men Who Have Be-
come 21 Since Last Regis-
tration Affected.

MUST REPORT JUNE 5
AND THEN QUARTERLY

Young Men Sick or Absent
From Home Must Mail
Cards to Home Boards.

Now that June 5 has been set as the day for the registration of men who have become 21 years old since last June 5, tentative plans which have been formulated by the provost marshal general and the state draft officials may be set down as being permanent. Major John Buckley, representative of the war department in Connecticut, sent to the various local boards of the state last week copies of registration regulations No. 2 which explain thoroughly the rules for the registration work. Now Major Buckley is planning to make the work of registering easier for men who are under the jurisdiction of the state boards.

There are about 23 draft divisions in the state which cover a large territory. For men who are in these divisions it is a serious inconvenience to go some distance to their draft headquarters. And moreover the fact that such a large territory must be covered by one board might possibly retard the registration work somewhat. If the "recent majority men" were required to sign up but once each year it would not be so serious a handicap but as the regulations are to come every three months some more satisfactory arrangement could be found, it was thought.

Major Buckley proposes to solve the difficulty by placing three registration boards in each state district. The territory will be so divided that a man will not be required to go any great distance to enroll himself under the selective service rules, and also congestion at one point will be prevented.

At the head of each of these sub-offices, a member of the draft board for the district may be placed, and the various towns in which the men may be required to register at a place other than the place where registration was conducted on last June 5, bulletins will be posted in prominent places telling just where each man is to report. It is believed that this method will accelerate the registration work throughout the state districts.

All male citizens of the United States and all male persons residing in the United States who have since June 5, 1917, and on or before the day set for registration by the President's proclamation become 21 years old will be required to register. The only exceptions are persons in the military or naval service of the United States which includes all officers and enlisted men of the regular army and the Marine Corps and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the enlisted men in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in active service.

All persons registered will be furnished with registration certificates. Since all police officers of this nation are required to examine the registration lists and make sure that all persons liable to registration have registered themselves much inconvenience will be spared to those who are registered if they will keep these certificates always in their possession. All persons subject to registration must exhibit their certificates when called upon to do so by any police officer.

Between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on June 5 the men who are to register must present themselves at the office of the local board having jurisdiction of the area wherein they live, or at such other place as shall by public notice be designated by the board of registration.

Although all registration must be made the office of the local draft board for the district, it is not necessary for one who is some distance from home to return for this. At the office of every local board in the country there is a supply of registration cards. The chief clerk of any board or a member thereof is authorized to record the answers of persons absent from the jurisdiction of the respective board and to certify to their registration cards. Upon application the card will be made out by the chief clerk of the board to which the registrant applies. The registrant must then mail the card to his home board so that it will arrive on or before June 5. If the registrant does not know the address of his home division, he may send the card to the mayor of the city; to the county clerk or to the head of the unit which his town may be.

Men away from home at college or school are to go through the process mentioned above, although an authorized representative may be appointed at a college who will certify to the cards and do the work which the clerk of any draft board would ordinarily do for the non-resident. Persons awaiting trial are also to be treated as absentees who are inmates of jails and reformatories who are not felons.

While felons are considered morally unfit for military service nevertheless they must be registered. For this purpose the warden of every penitentiary will have charge of the registration work. Inmates of insane asylums and similar institutions will be treated as absentees, except that their cards will be secured and certified by the superintendent or physician who will forward the card to the inmate's home board.

If any person is prevented by sickness from appearing in person at the place of registration he will authorize some person to appear for him and to secure a copy of the card and authority to fill it out. The clerk of the board will carefully explain the card to the agent. After the sick person has through his agent certified to his card he will mail to the draft headquarters enclosing a stamped self-addressed envelope for a registration certificate.

Registrars are ordered to be patient in the explanation of the card.

If the person is sullen or inclined to feign, evade, or refuse to answer, they are ordered to call his attention to the law, which imposes a penalty of imprisonment for such conduct. If he is still refractory, they are ordered not to delay the registration but to call witnesses to the occurrence, and after explaining the penalty of the law and giving him full opportunity to reconsider, as soon as practicable report the case to the chief registrar who will in turn report the case to the local board or to the proper United States attorneys in case he is a member of the board.

Section 5 of the Selective Service Regulations approved May 18, 1917, sets the following penalty for any who fail to register:

"And any person who shall willfully fail to refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and shall thereupon be duly registered, provided that in the call of the docket proceedings shall be given in courts trying the same to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act."

1917 DEATH RATE IS LOWEST SINCE 1905 SAYS REPORT

During the last year 3,030 pounds of pork was condemned by the Food Inspector as well as 1,033 pounds of beef, according to the annual report of the health department made public Saturday by Health Officer Dr. W. H. Brown. There were two court cases and each of the law violators were fined \$25 and costs each. The extensive campaign waged by the inspectors upon restaurants and food shops was responsible for the arrests and condemning of food.

According to the report about 90 per cent of the 50,000 quarts of milk used in the city each day is either Grade A or B, pasteurized. It is estimated that 35,000 quarts comes to the city by auto each day, while 15,000 quarts are shipped in by train. The remainder is conveyed here by wagons.

The number of deaths recorded during 1917 is 2,292 or 12.8 per 1,000 population as against 2,352 during 1916 when 13.2 per thousand was recorded. The percentage for 1917 was the lowest since 1905. The number of deaths from pneumonia was 449, while 202 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded as against 186 during 1916.

The sanitary conditions of the city have been markedly improved during the year. The Division of Sanitation has devoted a great deal of time to the housing condition. The great overcrowding of old tenements makes this problem one of the most important ones from a sanitary point of view. Pending the time when adequate new housing facilities shall be furnished, this division has done a remarkable work in rendering sanitary many of the 3,221 tenements that we have in the city. Toilet facilities have been furnished; ventilation provided for same; sanitary sinks installed and both bath tubs and wash trays have been added to the necessary minimum sanitary living requirements. It is hoped that the constructive forces of the city will furnish in the near future an adequate supply of moderate priced tenements that will relieve the serious overcrowding. This overcrowding has a very intimate relation to the general health of the community and particularly to the transmission of communicable diseases. The estimated cost of the sanitary changes brought about by the department during the year was \$38,730,000.

There were a few changes in the personnel of the department during the year, three members were called into the service, Dr. Frank W. Stevens, president of the board; Dr. Laurence E. Poole, director of laboratories, and Ashton Sanford, sanitary inspector. Dr. Florence A. Sherman was made medical inspector schools, and Miss Madeline Bixby was appointed acting director of the laboratory during Dr. Poole's absence.

The complete report shows that much has been done to curb the spread of diseases in the past year and with the completion of the new isolation hospital, which is now under construction, the work will be extended and a lower death rate from diseases will be established.

REAL BARRAGE FIRE FOR BOYS AT CAMP DEVENS

Camp Devens, Ayar, Mass., May 20—The platoon commanders, who are now taking their course at the division school, will go "into action" under barrage fire here today. This will be the first time barrage fire has been used at this camp. The French officers, who are stationed at the camp as instructors, will be in charge of the work.

The men will carry their packs, gas masks, guns and other personal equipment. The barrage fire will be dropped in a curtain by the field artillery. The men will be taught how a barrage is used, how the soldiers must time themselves in advancing under a barrage, so that they will be at the proper place in the proper time, and other features of the work.

Under the barrage fire system of attack, the advancing forces must leave their own trenches and go slowly across "No Man's Land" while their artillery fire is engaging the enemy. They must be at a proper distance from the enemy trenches when the barrage is lifted. They leave themselves exposed to the enemy fire if they are too late; they will be caught in their own artillery fire if they are too quick. The display tomorrow should be the closest approach to real battle that has yet been seen at camp.

FIRE IN NEW BRITAIN

New Britain, May 20—Fire of suspicious origin did damage to the amount of about \$30,000 at the H. H. Corbin & Son paper box factory, 119 Church street, this morning. The building is practically a total loss and the machinery and stock were almost totally ruined.

POLLUS ADVANCE LINES ALONG FRONT OF 4,000 Y.S. TAKING CAPTIVES

GERMAN THIRD LINE POSITIONS ARE
PENETRATED—400 PRISONERS ARE
CORRALLED—BRITISH RUSH THE
OUTPOSTS OF FOE—GET GUNS.

CAMELS, HORSES AND DOGS, FOOD FOR HUN PEOPLE

New York, May 21—Camel meat, dog meat and horse meat are eaten in Saxony by the poorer classes, according to the Berliner Tageblatt of April 7, a copy of which has been received here. The camel meat is sold in Saxony and comes from the molar camel of the Hagenback menagerie which gave a show there in March. The camels were sold because of lack of fodder. Consumption of dog and horse meat has increased greatly because of the war time scarcity of meat and increase of price.

GROW BUCKWHEAT IS NEW SLOGAN OF FARM EXPERTS

35 to 40 Bushels Per Acre
Possible With But Very
Little Labor Expended.

In the sections where it can be grown buckwheat holds out more than usual promise this year. There are sure to be many acres here and there which, because of weather or labor shortage, will be unplanted when it is too late to put in oats or corn. These fields will just suit the buckwheat. Early preparation of the soil and a little available plant food to start growth will practically insure a good crop of buckwheat. If the field is inclined to be weedy, all the more reason for buckwheat. The buckwheat grows so fast that it soon takes the heart out of the hardiest ragweed.

Buckwheat has long been the scapegoat of the cereal grains. Just because it is enterprising enough to try to grow on any old soil it has the reputation of being a poor-farm and poor-farmer's special crop. That doesn't mean, however, that it will not do proportionally well with good treatment. Successful growers of buckwheat—the men who average 35 to 40 bushels per acre—know that the best prepared land and a little available plant food, such as is supplied by 200 or 300 pounds of a fertilizer carrying 2 per cent of ammonia and 10 or 12 per cent of phosphoric acid, are necessary factors to produce this good yield. They also know what will happen to it if they practice the plan followed by some of the "buckwheat farmers" growing buckwheat year after year on the same land, not even taking the trouble of plowing and re-seeding—for buckwheat is so good-natured that it will re-seed itself—and almost never contributing anything in the way of manure or fertilizer toward the growing of that crop.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN ENGLAND MAY BE TAKEN OVER

London, May 21—The English, Scotch and Irish Committees appointed to investigate the purchase and control by the state of the liquor traffic have reported in favor of the feasibility of the scheme. The cost is estimated at more than £400,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000), but less than £500,000,000 (\$2,500,000,000).

The Scottish and Irish Committees favor including wholesalers in the plan and also making the purchase of the stocks of liquor a separate transaction from other assets, thus solving the difficulty concerning the inflation of whisky prices during the war by application of the principle of the excess profits duty.

The English Committee, dealing with a smaller liquor business, declares the bulk of the stock may be regarded as working capital and that its value would be included in the sum arrived at by capitalizing the net profits of the concern owning them. This committee maintains that the trade should be bought out on the basis of the profit it was capable of earning before the war.

In regard to the form of payment, the English Committee points out that when the state's obligations come to be discharged money market conditions are likely to be different from those before the war, with the general standard of capital values substantially lower.

As this depreciation can not be predicted now, the committee recommends that the sum arrived at should be written down to the standard of capital values prevailing when the purchase transactions come to be completed, and that special Government guaranteed stock should be issued at a price enabling it to command in the market cash equivalent to the sum so adjusted.

The Scottish and Irish Committees favor the same principle of purchase on the basis of pre-war profits. All three committees agree as to the interest to be included. All include the export trade as subject to acquisition, and would exclude all trades, such as a major portion of the hotels, clubs, railroad refreshment rooms, theater bars, passenger vessels and dining cars.

The cost of the purchase of the breweries, distilleries and public houses, with the means of supply, is estimated at £350,000,000 (\$1,750,000,000) in England and Wales and £140,000,000 (\$700,000,000) in Scotland. Cincinnati Enquirer.

London, May 21—By a brilliant attack, which was entirely successful, the French troops serving under Field Marshal Haig in Flanders have advanced along a 4,000-yard front in the Locré region, penetrating the German third line positions and taking 400 prisoners.

The pollus advanced their lines to the west slopes of Mt. Kemmel and have seriously menaced the German hold on this immensely important stronghold.

No attempt was made to push forward to a great depth, but all the objectives were gained and the Allied position rendered far more secure. The attack was in line with the Allied determination to harass seriously the exposed German positions and hamper by a series of local operations the threatened resumption of the German offensive.

The French also gained important successes northwest of Rheims, where they also penetrated the German third line trenches and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

The British, too, rushed the German trenches east of Hebuterne and took two machine guns and prisoners.

Apparently, these "local operations" belong to a systematic campaign to keep the invaders busy at all points and to hamper in every way possible his preparations for a new drive.

Coupled with the new fighting there has been intense artillery preparation all along the line, especially along the British front in Flanders and along the Franco-American front in the region of Hangard and south of the River Aisne.

Berlin declares prisoners have been taken in forefield engagements north of St. Mihiel. This is the sector that is being held by the American troops.

Delay in the launching of the expected German offensive apparently is giving the Allied troops little concern as they improve their positions here and there by strong local attacks. Whether the Germans are prepared to renew the heavy fighting is not yet clear, but, strangely, they do not react against the Anglo-French sniffling tactics.

The enemy has yet made no counter attack there nor has he made any effort to retake the village of Ville sur Ancre, on the Somme front, captured in a gallant attack by the Australians on Sunday.

The German artillery fire is especially violent on the sector south of the Somme and north of Bethune, northwest of Arras. To Bethune has come the fate of so many other towns and cities of northern France. It is now a mass of ruins as a result of the German bombardment.

On the Italian and Macedonian fronts there have been strong patrol actions.

Field Marshal Haig's report reads: "During the night French troops carried out successful operations east and northeast of Locré. All their objectives were gained on a front of some 4,000 yards and more than 400 prisoners were captured."

"Local fighting occurred early this morning north of Albert, as a result of which a few of our men were missing. A party of our troops rushed a German post east of Hebuterne and captured a few prisoners and two machine guns."



Brigham H. Roberts, a chaplain of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, photographed at the training school for army chaplains at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. Chaplains of all denominations are being trained there for service with our overseas forces. Chaplain Roberts is the only Mormon at the school.

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Times Want Ads. One Cent a Word